

Mineralogical Chemistry.

Gadolinite from West Australia. BERNARD F. DAVIS (*J. Roy. Soc. New South Wales*, 1903 (for 1902), 36, 286—289).—Large, black masses of gadolinite were found with cassiterite, monazite and two varieties of a euxenite-like mineral in veins in gneiss, at Cooglegong in the Pilbarra district. Thin splinters of the mineral are transparent and grass-green, feebly birefringent and with distinct pleochroism. Sp. gr. 4·14. Analysis gave:

SiO ₂ .	FeO.	BeO.	Ce ₂ O ₃ .	(La,Di) ₂ O ₃ .	Y ₂ O ₃ .	MgO.	Loss on ignition.	Total.
23·33	10·38	12·28	2·50	18·30	33·40	0·69	0·32	101·20

When heated, the mineral gives off carbon dioxide, hydrogen, a little nitrogen, and a trace of helium.

L. J. S.

Chrysocolla and Vanadinite in the Copper Mines of Bena (de) Padru, near Ozieri [Sardinia]. DOMENICO LOVISATO (*Atti R. Accad. Lincei*, 1903, [v], 12, ii, 81—87).—The author describes a specimen of chrysocolla, which was found mixed with chalcocite, erubescite, chalcopyrite, malachite, and azurite, and which has a hardness of about 3.5 and a sp. gr. 2.4 at 23.3°. An analysis by CARLO RIMATORI gave the following results:

SiO₂, 36.43; CuO, 39.65; Al₂O₃, 3.22; Fe₂O₃ and PbO, traces; CaO, 1.34; H₂O, 19.50. Total, 100.14.

A sample of vanadinite, previously unknown in Sardinia, is also described; it has a hardness of about 3 and a sp. gr. 6.78 at 22.2°, but its composition was not determined.

T. H. P.
